

dian one. The foundations of Britain's great woolen industry were laid by a radical measure of protection to the British wool-grower, combined with special measures for establishing the manufacture. In the case of the United States also it was only when the wool-grower was admitted to his share in the benefits of the tariff that the industry was put on solid ground and grew to its present enormous dimensions.

It is true that just now the woolen mills that are left in Canada are generally busy, but this is due to the sudden expansion of trade and the unusual demand for goods of all kinds during the past few months. It is too much to expect that this will be a permanent condition. We know that during the past twenty years the woolen cloth industry has declined, and that greater branch—the worsted industry—is practically non-existent, so far as it is based on the combing of Canadian wool. So far as the farmer is concerned, we have the deplorable fact to record that, while every other branch of domestic live stock has grown with the population, the sheep of Canada have diminished till they are to-day less than at the time of Confederation. And this is the situation, though no country in the world grows healthier sheep or stronger wool than Canada, and, though Canadian sheep have for years won the best prizes at America's great sheep fair at Chicago.

In the hope that the facts here compiled may lead to a fresh study of this important problem these pages are respectfully submitted.

Toronto, January, 1910.

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